

Allies Widen Kleve-Goch Salient

Allied forces along the Western Front's northern battleline continued to press a determined offensive aimed at flanking the deeply staggered defenses of Germany's Siegfried Line.

Canadian and Scottish troops widened a salient running south from captured Kleve to Goch, a communications center entered by Highland forces of the Canadian First Army. Both Goch and Calcar had been heavily fortified by the Nazis, presumably to render the upper flank of the Westwall less vulnerable, but Allied fighting men smashed into the former town and advanced on the latter, only a scant distance from the Rhine.

To the south another front was blazing as elements of the U. S. Third Army widened their positions behind the Our and Sauer Rivers. Here units of three American divisions had penetrated Westwall defenses and crossed water barriers to set up a bridgehead seven miles long and three miles deep.

Clearing weather saw Allied airmen sweeping over enemy positions from bases in England, the Mediterranean area, and the continent. Enormous air fleets rained destruction on communications as well as such cities as Berlin and Dresden on a 24-hour schedule.

Red Army Drives on Danzig

Driving up the west bank of the Vistula River, units of the Second White Russian Army reached points 45 miles from the Baltic port of Danzig as elements of the First Ukrainian Army reduced the German pocket in and around Breslau to approximately 80 square miles.

There were few changes on the direct road to Berlin, but the German grip on East Prussia was reduced to include an area of less than 500 square miles.



EUROPEAN WAR



NEWSMAP

FOR THE ARMED FORCES

285th Week of the War—167th Week of U. S. Participation



PACIFIC WAR

Americans Land on Iwo and Corregidor—Tokyo Hammered

The Pacific was ablaze as American forces landed on Iwo Jima, U. S. troops invaded Corregidor, and Tokyo reeled under blows from carrier-based American planes plus a large force of Superfortresses.

Planes and battleships combined to pound the island bastion of Iwo before landings were carried out by elements of the Fifth Amphibious Corps, U. S. Marines, which includes the Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions. The initial beachhead stretched 4500 yards north, along the island's eastern coast, from Mt. Suribachi. Early resistance was light, but quickly became bitter as the Americans drove for strategic airstrips.

Corregidor was invaded by paratroops of the 503rd Airborne Regiment plus elements of the Eleventh Corps landed by boat from recently captured Maritimes.

Aircraft from the U. S. Pacific Fleet gave the Tokyo area of Japan a two-day pounding which destroyed 509 enemy aircraft and destroyed or damaged 36 enemy ships.

The Big Three CRIMEA CONFERENCE

★ President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin, meeting on the shores of the Black Sea, fully agreed on plans and policies that are designed to bring a secure peace to the World.

They pledged full cooperation in the complete destruction of fascism. They reaffirmed the principles of the Atlantic Charter as a guide to national and international life. They called a conference to create a world organization as proposed at Dumbarton Oaks for the forging of a secure and lasting peace.

The unity of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union and all the United Nations has been strengthened.



Within a 300-mile radius of Turkey, Rumania and Bulgaria, Yalta, scene of the conference, is 1,250 miles south of Moscow, twice as far southeast of London and 7,600 miles east of Washington. Preceding the Crimea Conference the American and British Chiefs of Staff (below) held a joint conference in Montgomery House, Malta.



The Defeat of Germany ★ "... The timing, scope and coordination of new and even more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south have been fully agreed and planned in detail. . . . IT IS OUR INFLEXIBLE PURPOSE TO DESTROY GERMAN MILITARISM AND NAZISM AND TO INSURE THAT GERMANY WILL NEVER AGAIN BE ABLE TO DISTURB THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

AOS

Peace, Security and Freedom for All

★ "By this declaration we reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the Declaration by the United Nations and our determination to build, in cooperation with other peace-loving nations, world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom, and the general well-being of mankind."

Liberation ★ "... the three governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where, in their judgment, conditions require (A) to establish conditions of internal peace; (B) to carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples; (C) to form interim governmental authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people, and (D) to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections."

Remove the Causes of War ★ "We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our allies of a general international organization to maintain the peace and security . . . both to prevent aggression and to remove the political, economic and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace loving peoples."